

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gardiner Jail

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Second Street

City or town: Gardiner State: MT County: Park

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A B x C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☐
Public – Local ☒
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Correctional facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/stone jail

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gardiner Jail, built in 1903, sits adjacent to the south bank of the Yellowstone River at the north edge of the original Gardiner townsite. The jail is a one-story, rectangular, rusticated sandstone building with a full hipped roof. The interior of the Gardiner Jail holds a manufactured steel Pauly Jail Company cell block containing three cells. Two cells house two bunks while the third houses four bunks. Extensive historic graffiti is still visible on the cell walls. This utilitarian building functioned as a jail into the 1950s.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Gardiner Jail is located in Lot 33, Block 12 within the original townsite of Gardiner, Montana. The town of Gardiner is situated at the southernmost part of Park County in south-central Montana. Gardiner's main street, Park Street, runs parallel to the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park. Gardiner, the first formal entrance to Yellowstone National Park, is historically tied to the Park where it continues today to provide supplies, transportation and lodging to visitors. Gardiner also served as the supply center for surrounding coal and mining communities from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century.

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The Gardiner Jail sits near the edge of a terrace that falls precipitously to the Yellowstone River immediately to the north. To the south is the former Northern Pacific right-of-way (now an alley) where originally three freight tracks terminated. Immediately south of the right-of-way is a concrete retaining wall separating this first terrace from a second, higher terrace. To the east the terrace on which the jail sits passes under the Gardiner Bridge (Highway US 89) that spans the Yellowstone River. Approximately 20 feet from the jail's west wall is an original warehouse that has been renovated into a restaurant and bar.

Exterior

The Gardiner Jail is a one-story rusticated rock-faced sandstone building that measures 19 feet north-south by 27 feet east-west. The exterior walls are constructed of locally quarried sandstone blocks with a plaster finish on the interior. The second stone course above ground level projects slightly outward similar to a water table. A stone course beneath the roofline also projects outward. Both of these projections provide a strong horizontal emphasis and serve as a decorative element to the building. The overall thickness of the exterior wall is approximately 20 inches including the plaster layer. The roof is a full hip built out of 2-inch by 6-inch rafters with an overhang of 16 inches. Currently a layer of tarpaper and a finish layer of rolled roofing (some of which has blown off) covers the roof.

All windows have sandstone sills and flat arches, but no glazing. Both the north and south walls hold two windows each. Left of center on the north wall is a wide 3 feet by 3 feet square opening situated high on the wall. Right of center on the north wall is a taller narrower opening that measures 2 feet six inches by 5 feet. The south wall exactly mirrors the north wall with the same window placement and dimensions. All windows have steel bars imbedded into the rock walls. The horizontal bars are flat and the vertical bars rounded.

The west wall is solid and has no openings. The east wall holds the door entry and a window opening measuring 2 feet six inches by 5 feet. The entrance is offset left of center of the east wall. It holds a solid heavy steel exterior door with a functioning lock and also an interior steel door that swings inward. Both doors are painted red. A stone flat arch heads the metal door. The heavy metal door jamb appears to carry the load of the sandstone blocks above the door. Steel webbing forms the interior door, which is missing its locking mechanism. The upper portion of the door holds a semi-circular barred opening set at eye-level. Presumably, this allowed the sheriff to observe the jail interior without opening the door.

Interior

The jail interior is one room with a concrete floor. The ceiling is corrugated metal attached to the ceiling joists and stands 10 feet 6 inches high. The interior walls are covered with a deteriorating plaster layer with signs of fading paint. The three larger windows have wood jams used to finish the interior where the plaster meets the openings but no glazing. The front (east) portion of the jail is an open common area. The 1907 and 1927 Sanborn maps indicate a stove once stood in the southeast corner. The Pauly Jail cell structure occupies the remainder of the interior space. Sixteen inches of space is between the interior of the rock/plaster walls and the cage-like cell structure. This corridor serves to prevent the prisoner from touching the interior side walls.

The Pauly Jail cell block has an overall size of 12 feet by 13 feet. This manufactured cage-like structure sits on a concrete floor and has a ceiling height of 6 feet six inches. The cell block is composed of free-standing iron strap-work or webbing and solid iron panels, all riveted together. All exterior walls

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alternate from solid steel to steel webbing, allowing for ventilation and some natural light to penetrate the cells.

The primary cell block wall faces the front entry (east). Half of this wall is solid steel. The other half holds a cell door of steel webbing that provides the only access to the cells. This door swings outward. Immediately adjacent to the cell door (left) is a rectangular box that contains the lever for the locking mechanism that locks the two interior cells. This box exhibits an insignia that reads *Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company*. A second lever directly outside the box to the left locks the access cell door.

The cell block contains three separate cells with a total sleeping capacity of eight persons. The first cell entered is the largest of the three. This 6-foot 6-inch by 12-foot cell has four fold-down wall bunks across the outside cell wall. These hinged "swinging" bunks, made of steel webbing, can be raised against the wall.

The two interior cells doors have steel webbing on the upper half and solid steel on the lower half. At the bottom of the doors are small open slots, which presumably allowed the passage of food into the cells. The two identical cells measure 6 feet six inches by 6 feet and hold two fold-down bunk beds each. Each smaller cell contains a low, small tin "closet" or "cabinet" presumably to hold a "night bucket." Fitted into the inside corner, the closet has a curved front with a hinged door opening and a vent pipe opening at its top.

The cells are enhanced with extensive, at times poignant historic graffiti that covers the cell walls, left by various prisoners throughout the years. Some are etched into the steel while others are written in pencil.

The building lacks any water, sewer or electric facilities.

Integrity

For 112 years, the Gardiner Jail has stood along the banks of the Yellowstone River in Gardiner, Montana. The jail retains excellent integrity in most aspects. The jail stands in its original location and retains its original design. The sandstone building displays skilled workmanship. The Gardiner Jail has not been affected by any alterations with the exception of replacement of roof sheathing and covering within the past ten years. The greatest integrity loss is associated with the setting. Changes have occurred to the jail's immediate surroundings. Although difficult to ignore the US Highway 89 Gardiner Bridge (constructed in 1930) looming directly east of the jail, the bridge does protect the building from any encroachment. Between the jail and the retaining wall to the south, the former Northern Pacific right-of-way (tracks removed in 1976) today serves as an alley. The retaining wall extends from the north bridge abutment westward and isolates the jail from commercial development. The building directly west of the jail is an original warehouse shown on the 1907 Sanborn map that has been renovated into a restaurant/bar.

Overall, the stone jail building retains excellent integrity. The Pauly Jail cell block within the building remains in pristine condition, with all elements intact and all locking mechanisms still functioning. The Pauly Jail structure is unchanged from its installation in 1903. The Gardiner Jail stands as a solitary sentinel to historic law enforcement that strongly conveys its appearance and spare confinement conditions regardless of changes to its surroundings.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Gardiner Jail is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the jail is important as the only public building/government entity ever constructed in the unincorporated town of Gardiner. It represented the presence of law and order in this small rural isolated community of Gardiner and the Upper Yellowstone Region for nearly 50 years. The period of significance dates from the initial construction of the Gardiner Jail in 1903 to the end of its active use around 1950. After over twenty years of being a “wild west” town, the construction of the jail in the first decade of the twentieth century coincided with a new era of growth in Gardiner. The Gardiner jail served to house “local lawbreakers” on a temporary basis, important to a community over 50 miles from the county seat.

The Gardiner Jail is eligible for listing under Criterion C for both its architectural and engineering elements. Architecturally, it is a simple, one-room utilitarian building of native stone exhibiting skilled craftsmanship constructed in a rural environment. The Gardiner Jail building contains the original manufactured Pauly Jail cell block installed in 1903. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, Pauly Jail cells evolved from iron cells bolted to wagons to manufactured jail cells installed throughout the United States. The jail cells embody a distinctive type of technology that represents innovative and patented jail design and construction of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Gardiner Jail is an excellent and unique example of small county jails enriched by the intact interior Pauly Jail cell block.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Gardiner, Montana

As soon as the Northern Pacific Railway announced its intention to construct a branch line to Yellowstone National Park, the town of Gardiner grew quickly. The town of Gardiner is intricately linked with the park, beginning with its first settler, James C. McCartney. James McCartney settled near the mouth of the Gardner River in 1879 at the north edge of the park boundary after being evicted from Yellowstone National Park. McCartney served as the first postmaster when the Gardiner post office was created in 1880 and became known as the “mayor” of Gardiner.¹

An early visitor to Gardiner in 1883 described it as:

... a veritable Shantytown, Gardiner City, an ideal squatter town, with the rudest houses made of unseasoned boards, with not a few tents mingling with the more pretentious huts, huddled together as though the land was valued by the foot and inch. We took the census of the city and found that of the thirty-two houses which made the settlement, twenty-eight were saloons, the other four being the

¹ For the naming of Gardiner, see Aubrey L. Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, (Boulder, CO: Colorado Associated University Press, 1977), Vol. 1, p. 266; for information on James McCartney, see Doris Whithorn, *Twice Told on the Upper Yellowstone*, Vol. 1, (Livingston, MT: D. Whithorn, 1994), pgs. 65-70.

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inevitable bakers' and butchers' shops with a private bar attachment, although not wholly given to the local industry.²

In March 1886, in expectation of Gardiner becoming the terminus for the Northern Pacific branch line, Issac D. McCutcheon of Helena platted the townsite of Gardiner City, bounded to the north by the Yellowstone River and to the south by Yellowstone National Park.³ The branch line did not reach Gardiner until 1902 due to numerous complications. Instead, Cinnabar, approximately three miles northwest of Gardiner, served as the terminus from 1883 to 1902. At Cinnabar, tourists boarded the famed "Tally-Ho" stage coaches to tour the park, passing through Gardiner along the way or some spending the night in Gardiner.

Most of the town of Gardiner burned in a disastrous fire in 1889 but soon rebuilt. Gay Randall in his *Footprints along the Yellowstone* gives a simple rationale for Gardiner's existence in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: "Gardiner was now in business, with coal mines to the north, gold mines to the east, Yellowstone Park to the south, an ever-increasing tourist trade, and four troops of cavalry."⁴

All of these elements contributed to Gardiner's existence. The mining communities provided an important economic base on which Gardiner depended, especially during the winter months, since it served as their supply center. The coal mines to the north (Horr [later Electric] and then Aldridge) began operations in the early 1880s and closed in 1910. The Jardine or Bear Gulch Mining District northeast of Gardiner in the vicinity of the town of Jardine began serious production in the 1880s and operated into the mid-1930s. The New World Mining District near Cooke City outside the park's northeast entrance operated at various levels from the 1880s into the 1950s.

The creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 attracted tourists immediately and the numbers of visitors who came through the Park's first entrance increased yearly. Lee Whittlesey, Yellowstone National Park historian, opines that "Gardiner's positive and continuing function has always been one of supplying south-bound travelers with the necessities that they needed for an extended trip into Yellowstone and north-bound travelers with supplies for their trips through Paradise Valley."⁵

For 16 years, from 1890 to 1916, the Army occupied Fort Yellowstone at Mammoth, approximately five miles south of Gardiner within Yellowstone National Park. Throughout its existence, the soldiers at Fort Yellowstone affected Gardiner's economy in numerous ways.⁶

Gardiner served as the gathering place where different factions converged, to enjoy the saloons and camaraderie offered, plus other diversions like gambling and prostitution. Besides miners and soldiers coming into town "to get roaring drunk," gamble and visit prostitutes, Gardiner attracted undesirables "tending to gravitate to Gardiner . . . in the expectation of making an easy living at the expense of the park visitors."⁷ Gardiner also harbored poachers who trespassed in the Park for wild game. Captain

² A. G., "To a Land of Wonders -A Yellowstone Park Expedition Six Years Ago," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, October 27, 1889 as quoted in Robert V. Goss "Gardiner, Montana - Yellowstone's Northern Gateway A Pictorial History of the Early Days," history@geyserbob.org, (accessed January 2, 2015).

³ "Townsite of Gardiner plat map," Office of Clerk and Recorder, Park County Courthouse, Livingston, MT.

⁴ *Livingston Post*, September 5, 1889; L. W. (Gay) Randall, *Footprints along the Yellowstone*, (San Antonio, TX: The Naylor Company, 1961), p. 84. Mr. Randall was born in Gardiner in 1893.

⁵ Lee D. Whittlesey, "A History of Park Street that Faces Yellowstone National Park in Gardiner, Montana," unpublished manuscript, 2013, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Yellowstone National Park Heritage and Research Center, Gardiner, MT.

⁶ Around 1910, approximately 324 soldiers were posted at Fort Yellowstone. For information on Fort Yellowstone, see <http://www.nps.gov/yell/historyculture/ft.yell> (accessed April 6, 2015); see also Elizabeth A. Watry, *Fort Yellowstone*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012).

⁷ Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, Vol. 1, 293-294.

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Moses Harris, acting superintendent of the park in the late 1880s, declared “disorders of the neighboring town of Gardiner . . . which now overflows into the park, are a constant and serious source of annoyance.” Gardiner is “destitute of all means for the preservation of law and order . . .”⁸

Transients also invaded Gardiner every spring, especially in the early twentieth century during the extensive road construction period in the park. Lena Potter, who came to Gardiner in 1888, remembers seeing “just one man after another with a roll of bedding, waiting for the park to open so he could get a job . . . They didn’t have any money and if there was any place they thought they could break in, they broke it.”⁹

Gardiner’s reputation as a rough town held into the twentieth century as an isolated outpost of the symbolic old west. In 1901, a visitor found Gardiner “a typical wild Western town, containing about twenty houses, built all on one side of the street . . . Half of the houses are occupied by saloons and are regular gin mills . . .” Lee Whittlesey states that the “one-sided nature” of Park Street created the long-lasting “rough and primitive” appearance of Gardiner.¹⁰

By the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, the disruptive social conditions in Gardiner were difficult to ignore by some and led to calls for sufficient law enforcement with sheriff deputies and a jail. This resulted in the construction of the solid stone jail in 1903 described in the next section.

Regardless of its “wild west” persona, the first decade of the twentieth century “ushered in a period of growth and prosperity” within the town of Gardiner whose 1900 population totaled 153.¹¹ In June 1902, Gardiner finally became the terminus for the Northern Pacific Yellowstone Park branch line with the passenger depot completed the following year. In April 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the Roosevelt Arch that stands today as the park’s north entrance. The Gardiner Electric Light and Water Company, installed in 1903, brought water and electricity to the town. In the first decade of the twentieth century, Gardiner citizens erected prominent buildings including a one-story stone school building (1903), a stone Community Church (1905) and the Opera House (later Eagles Hall) (1910). Businesses expanded, and across the Yellowstone River to the north, Gardiner’s residential area grew when C. B. Scott platted Scott’s Addition to the townsite of Gardiner in 1904.¹² A swinging bridge, constructed in 1914, connected these two sides of Gardiner; the south end of the bridge was anchored near the jail.

In 1915, when Yellowstone National Park permitted automobiles into the park, the face of Gardiner changed dramatically to accommodate this new mode of travel. Hay warehouses, stables and historic hotels gave way to gas stations and new overnight lodgings. Gardiner’s appearance adjusted to circumstances, especially after the 1930 construction in 1920 of the Gardiner Bridge spanning the Yellowstone River.

After World War II, automobile traffic increased which eventually halted passenger rail service to Gardiner in 1948. Freight traffic continued until 1975 and the Northern Pacific removed all tracks in

⁸ As quoted in Karl Jacoby, *Crimes Against Nature – Squatters, Poachers, Thieves, and the Hidden History of American Conservation*, University of California, Berkeley, CA.; 2014, p. 95.

⁹ Lena Potter, Interview with Aubrey Haines, April 20, 1962, Oral History 6105, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Yellowstone National Park Heritage and Research Center.

¹⁰ As quoted in Whittlesey, “Park Street,” p. 8.

¹¹ Jared Infanger, Gardiner’s Historic Resources,” report prepared for Greater Gardiner Community Council, 2013, p. 19. In 1900, Gardiner’s population totaled 153.

¹² For histories of Gardiner, see Bill and Doris Whithorn, *Photo History of Gardiner Jardine Crevasse Entrance to Yellowstone National Park Wonderland*, (Livingston, MT: Park County News, 1972); see also Infanger, “Gardiner’s Historic Resources,” 1913.

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1976. Because Gardiner never incorporated, it lacks a city government, city water or sewer, and city law enforcement.

The Gardiner Jail

In June 1886, the editor of the *Livingston Enterprise* exclaimed that the “good” people of Gardiner:

are greatly annoyed by too much promiscuous shooting and general lawlessness by would-be bad men and foul-mouthed bummers from which they at present have no recourse other than to submit to it The precinct is entitled to a constable, but the position is one which is vacant much of the time and one that few will accept. The people of Gardiner have made application to the county, we are informed, for the appointment of a deputy sheriff, and have agreed to construct a jail with money from their own pockets, if one is appointed, but no action in the matter has thus far been taken by the county authorities . . . and the evil of no adequate protection against lawlessness in the town still prevails.¹³

However, soon after the creation of Park County from Gallatin County in May 1887, the newly elected Park County Commissioners responded to a petition from Gardiner citizens and appointed John H. Dewing as the Gardiner constable.¹⁴

At the end of July 1887, thirty-seven Gardiner residents submitted a petition to the Park County Commissioners for the erection of a jail at Gardiner. The petition requested an appropriation be made “to assist the citizens of Gardiner Precinct in erecting a suitable jail building to hold and keep persons committing [sic] criminal offenses against the Territory of Montana until such time as they can be transported to the County jail at the County Seat of said Park County.” The petition further emphasized that “there are numerous criminal cases in said precinct and many persons have escaped punishment by reason of having no suitable place in which to confine and hold said criminals.”¹⁵

The County Commissioners reacted favorably to this petition and ordered \$300.00 be appropriated to construct a “Calaboose or Lock-up” at Gardiner. In September, they awarded the contract to S. M. Fitzgerald of Gardiner for \$297.50. Mr. Fitzgerald successfully built the jail and received his full payment by December 1887.¹⁶

The location of the jail built by Fitzgerald is unknown but it was one of the few buildings that survived the catastrophic fire of September 1889 when most of Gardiner burned, except for six houses, the schoolhouse and the jail. Presumably the jail constructed by Fitzgerald continued to serve the town until December 1898 when a second fire destroyed the “county calaboose,” a log building and a Chinese laundry.¹⁷

¹³ “Local Layout,” *Livingston Enterprise*, June 12, 1886, p. 3. As quoted in Lee H. Whittlesey, “A History of Park Street,” p. 7.

¹⁴ Park County Commissioners Minutes, June 6, 1887, Book 1, p. 4, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Park County Courthouse, Livingston, MT (hereinafter referred to as Minutes).

¹⁵ Road Record 504, “Gardiner,” Office of Clerk and Recorder, Park County Courthouse, Livingston, MT.

¹⁶ Minutes, July 22, 1887, Book 1, page 10; Minutes, September 5, 1887, Book 1, page 13; Minutes, December 7, 1887, page 32. A calaboose comes from the Spanish word Calbozo meaning jail or dungeon and used to describe very small one-room buildings, Bill Moore “Tiny Texas Jails,” www.tinytexasjails.com (accessed March 27, 2015).

¹⁷ *Livingston Enterprise*, December 24, 1889.

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After the 1898 fire destroyed the jail, it appears no new jail was immediately constructed. In May 1902, the newly published Gardiner newspaper, *Wonderland*, commented on this oversight and called on the county commissioners to construct a new jail in Gardiner:

That such a thing is a necessity is evidenced by the fact that within the last month the officers have been compelled to guard prisoners overnight upon some occasions, and the business has scarcely fairly started yet. With the advent of the railroad and the influx of a conglomerate humanity, much criminal business will naturally result, and it will be economy to provide a luckup [sic].¹⁸

After this short editorial appeared, the building in the rear of the newspaper office surprisingly “was fitted up for calaboose purposes” and “the officers say that the next duck that gets drunk and abuses a horse and makes a spectacle of himself on the streets shall sober up in this private sanitarium . . .”¹⁹

In June 1902, the citizens of Gardiner delivered a petition to the county commissioners asking for the construction of a jail in Gardiner. At this time, the commissioners directed Commissioner Al Trager, who represented the Upper Yellowstone region, to investigate the “necessity and cost” of its construction.²⁰

Commissioner Trager reported back to the commissioners that the lots owned by the county possibly were within the railroad right-of-way and recommended they wait before proceeding with the jail. In 1902, Mr. H. W. Childs obtained numerous lots in Gardiner (including the present jail location) for the Northern Pacific Railway freight side tracks. The Northern Pacific’s first passenger train arrived in Gardiner on July 3, 1902 but the freight side tracks were not completed until later.²¹

By early September 1902, with the land title settled, the county commissioners ordered the county clerk to advertise for bids for a new Gardiner jail. However, the plans and specifications were never prepared and no further action taken.²²

In March 1903, Park County received Lot 33 Block 12 (near the railroad right-of-way) from H. W. and Adelaide Childs, in an apparent exchange for Lot 6, Block 12 located along Park Street. The same month *Wonderland* reported that the commissioners were negotiating with the Pauly Jail Company for two steel cells for the Gardiner jail. In June, Commissioner Trager circulated jail plans and specifications around Gardiner.²³

According to the local newspaper, the plans for the jail:

call for a two-cell, stone building, about 20 x 28 feet in size and in every way convenient and well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, and so badly needed here for immediate and future use. We presume bids will be asked for in the near future.²⁴

¹⁸ *Wonderland*, May 29, 1902.

¹⁹ *Wonderland*, June 26, 1902; the location of the newspaper office is unknown.

²⁰ Book 2, Page 342, June 6, 1902, Park County Commissioner Minutes, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Park County Courthouse, Livingston, MT (hereinafter referred to as Minutes)

²¹ *Wonderland*, June 19, 1902; Deed Book 33, page 48, 70; Deed Book 30, pages 535, 567-569; see also Certificate of Survey 703, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Park County Courthouse, Livingston, MT.

²² *Wonderland*, September 4, 1902; Minutes, Book 2, page 363, 369. Unfortunately, plans and specifications for the Gardiner Jail have not been located to date.

²³ Deed Book 33, p. 38, 70, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Park County Courthouse, Livingston, MT; *Wonderland*, March 19, 1903, June 4, 1903. A review of commissioner’s minutes found no reference to the negotiations with the Pauly Jail Company.

²⁴ *Wonderland*, June 4, 1903.

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In early June 1903, the Commissioners directed the county clerk once again to advertise for bids to erect “a stone building at Gardiner for use as a jail.” The commissioners required a bond worth double the amount of the contract and reserved the right to reject any and all bids.²⁵

A letter to the *Wonderland* editor exclaimed the people in Gardiner were tired of “ladies of the night, drunks and bad language.” *Wonderland* agreed, postulating that Gardiner needed “a good and strong jail at this place, for a jail is needed here badly, and this part of Park county should not be overlooked in a moral sense.”

Nights are made hideous by drunken riots. Monday – night there was almost continuous yelling and shooting from midnight to daylight. Women of ill-fame live in the central part of town and exhibit themselves daily on the streets in bedroom wrappers and make a show of themselves in doors and windows on the arrival of the train.²⁶

On June 23, 1903, Park County Commissioners awarded the jail contract to Rolfson and Beecher (over three other bids) at a cost of \$1450.00 for the complete building. Martin Rolfson was a stone mason from Livingston, who constructed several stone residences in Livingston around the turn of the twentieth century. Little is known of William Beecher besides he was from Livingston. It appears Mr. Beecher performed most of the labor on the jail.²⁷

The local newspaper *Wonderland* kept the public informed of the jail construction. In the beginning of July, the county surveyed the lot and discovered the site location to be an irregular shape but adequate for the jail. After the survey, Park County Commissioners visited Gardiner to view the site location with the contractors. By August, *Wonderland* reported that the jail is “well along towards completion and the masons will finish up in a day or two more. Mr. Beecher is doing a splendid job”²⁸

In early September 1903, the County Commissioners appointed Albert R. Van Dyck to supervise the “setting up of the Cages in the Gardiner jail and the finishing of the concrete work inside the jail building.” Mr. Van Dyck was the brother of L. H. Van Dyck who owned a butcher shop in Gardiner. A. R. Van Dyck, an architect, came from Minneapolis where he primarily designed residences. It's possible his brother asked him to help with the jail installation as he was paid a total of \$62.50 for his services.²⁹

Wonderland announced on September 17, 1903 that cells were installed and “the bastille may now be said to be complete.” The cages for the Gardiner Jail came from The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company of St. Louis. The cells cost the county \$427.00 and the jail door cost \$81.50 from the same company. Mr. Beecher received \$1392.40 for his work. Other costs

²⁵ Minutes, June 5, 1903, Book 2, p. 410.

²⁶ *Wonderland*, June 18, 1903.

²⁷ Minutes, June 22, 1903, Book 2, Page 416; Information on Martin Rolfson from Livingston Multiple Resource Area Nomination, 1979, on file Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT; see also Site 24PA0991 for the stone house Rolfson built west of Livingston; R. L. Polk and Company, *Livingston City Directory including Park and Sweet Grass Counties, Montana*, (Helena, R. L. Polk and Co. of Montana 1904).

²⁸ *Wonderland*, July 2, 1903, July 9, 1903, August 6, 1903.

²⁹ Minutes, September 8, 1903, Book 2, p. 420; Information about A. R. Van Dyck from *Wonderland*, June 18, 1903 and Albert R. Van Dyck collection, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minneapolis, Minnesota, special.lib.umn.edu/findaid/xml/naa052.xml, (accessed March 29, 2015).

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to the county included a payment to F.S. Hornbeck, a Livingston architect, who drew the jail plans for \$10.00 and Z. Hosnatine of Gardiner who did some work for \$20.00.³⁰

The sandstone for the jail presumably came from a newly opened quarry located about two miles downstream and on the opposite side of the Yellowstone River. Lawrence Link, one of Gardiner's prominent businessmen, established the quarry in early 1903. This stone was often used to build other residences and businesses in Gardiner. Mr. Beecher used water for his construction from the Gardiner Electric Light and Water Company whose plant, situated upstream from the jail location, had just opened.³¹

County records regarding Gardiner Jail maintenance are limited after its construction. Electric Light and Water Power Company of Gardiner installed electricity to the jail by the end of 1904. In 1904, H. E. Merritt painted the jail interior. Electric payments continued until January 1917 when the commissioners had the electricity disconnected to the jail. There is no reference again to electrical service until 1930 and then electric payments continue into the 1940s. The first individuals who delivered coal to the jail included two prominent Gardiner businessmen, C. B. Scott and Lawrence Link. Coal delivery occurred sporadically. There are a few occasional references to jail repairs over the years, the last being in 1948, but lack specifics.³²

The jail never had any water or sewage facilities. In 1940, citizens of Gardiner presented a petition to the county commissioners requesting "certain sanitary improvements" be made for the Gardiner jail but the commissioners took no action.³³

Operation and Use of the Gardiner Jail

The town of Gardiner is within Park County and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Park County sheriff. In Montana, sheriffs are elected and allowed to hire deputy sheriffs. However, any hiring is at the discretion of the county commissioners. The early law officers in Montana were "reactive agents" and lacked the ability to patrol their expansive territory. In Park County, the county jail was over 50 miles north of Gardiner. Some years, a deputy sheriff was assigned specially to Gardiner, generally during the busy summer season into the fall, then laid off in early winter.³⁴

The Gardiner Jail primarily functioned as a holding cell for drunks to sober up, for those waiting for their appearance in front of the Justice of the Peace, and to contain more serious criminals

³⁰ *Wonderland*, September 17, 1903; Minutes, September 8, 1903, Book 2, p. 430; Minutes, December 15, 1903, Book 2, p. 441.

³¹ *Livingston Enterprise*, March 25, 1903, June 4, 1903; "Beecher Jail Contract," Folder 8, Box 5, Series 1, Link-Lauer-Thomas Papers, YELL 208011, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Yellowstone National Park Heritage and Research Center, Gardiner, MT. Sandstone quarries also existed between Gardiner and Mammoth but probably not available for non-park use.

³² Minutes, various dates between 1903-1948.

³³ Minutes, March 4, 1940, Book 6, p. 455.

³⁴ Efforts are still being made to find a complete list of sheriffs and deputy sheriffs for Park County in the first half of the twentieth century. For information on law enforcement in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Montana, see Robert A. Harvie, *Keeping the Peace Police Reform in Montana, 1889-1918*, (Helena: Montana Historical Society Press, 1994). In this work and several articles co-written with Larry A. Bishop, they emphasize that the Progressive reform movement was responsible for the eventual advances of law enforcement in Montana.

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until they were transported to Livingston and the county jail. At times, it just provided a needed bed for the night.³⁵

It is difficult to gauge how much the Gardiner jail was used as sheriff records are incomplete and often crimes were not recorded at all. Fortunately, *Wonderland*, the local newspaper published from 1902 to 1905, offers a small window into Gardiner Jail usage. At times, the newspaper reported a deputy sheriff just taking a drunk to the jail to sleep it off. Deputy Sheriff Mike Link often used a wheel barrel to transport drunks to the jail (luckily it was downhill from the saloons on Park Street).³⁶

One amusing anecdote described when J. P. Feeley and his wife, of Cooke City, rented rooms at the Gardiner hotel. Becoming inebriated, "they chased up and down the halls of the hotel in scantiest raiment" disturbing the other guests. After being asked to pay up and leave, the couple refused whereas Sheriff Dewing "locked them up until they were sufficiently sober to resume their journey." After a few days in jail, they were escorted out of town.³⁷

Another instance occurred when Billy Robinson and John Murdoch from the town of Horr appeared in front of the Justice Court, charged with "stealing a tubful of whiskey" from a warehouse. They pleaded not guilty and "are reposing in the large stone jail at Gardiner awaiting the trial."³⁸

A few offenders did not appreciate their Gardiner jail accommodations. Joe Howard, accused of stealing, was held at the Gardiner jail before being transported to the county jail in Livingston. After allowed the freedom of the jail, he escaped by bending the bars on one of the windows. Frank Fee "imbibed enough "bug juice" to make him "bug-house," used vulgar language and was locked up in Sheriff Link's boarding house." He proceeded to set fire "to a comforter and tried to burn his way out of the cage." He was then locked in a cell where he broke an iron vessel and threw pieces of it through a window light, smashed two ventilator pipes and became so violent he had to be shackled.³⁹

In 1907, the jail cells were almost filled to full capacity on two separate occasions. Sheriff E. L. Robertson went up to Jardine and arrested eight men for tearing apart a Jardine saloon and took them all to the Gardiner jail. The following month, he arrested six men from Aldridge for beating a man and bought them all to the jail. It is hard to imagine that many occupants in the jail at one time.⁴⁰

Gardiner experienced "public order concerns" throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Offenses undoubtedly increased seasonally with the influx of workers and tourists arriving to Yellowstone National Park. Presumably most crimes were misdemeanors like drunkenness, vagrancy, petty thefts and disturbing the peace. Earl Johnson recalled his night spent in the jail in 1938 for "just a prank" and remembers the jail was "cold and dirty and dank."⁴¹

³⁵ Park County records did not provide specifics on where individuals were incarcerated. Montana sheriff departments did not keep systematic records and many crimes were just never reported.

³⁶ Park County Historical Society, *History of Park County, Montana* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1984), p. 300.

³⁷ *Wonderland*, October 31, 1903.

³⁸ *Ibid*, April 30, 1904.

³⁹ *Ibid*, June 4, 1904.

⁴⁰ Lee H. Whittlesey, *Death in Yellowstone Accidents and Foolhardiness in the First National Park*, (Boulder, CO: Roberts Rinehart, 1995), 166.

⁴¹ Refer to Harvie, *Keeping the Peace*, for a discussion on the various crimes committed; *Billings Gazette*, November 9, 1992.

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Richard Parks said that the county had already abandoned the jail when his family came to Gardiner in 1953. Minnie Thornton, who moved with her husband to Gardiner in 1960, remembers that Gardiner had a deputy sheriff when they arrived but did not remember him ever putting anyone in the jail. Joseph Gross, a long time resident of Gardiner, boasts that he and a friend hold the claim of being the last to use the jail when they put a very inebriated individual in the jail for the night.”⁴²

In 1969, the Park County Commissioners gave Sheriff Don Guintoni authority to “do what he sees fit” in regards to the jail. The jail apparently sat vacant from the 1950s until the present, with minimal attempts to preserve it. In the early 1990s, some Gardiner residents began a small effort to preserve the jail but made little progress. The ownership of the Gardiner Jail is presently being transferred from Park County to the Gardiner Chamber of Commerce.⁴³

Through the efforts of the Greater Gardiner Community Council, a 2013 Historic Resources report by Jared Infanger identified and documented historic resources within Gardiner, thus beginning a concerted effort by the council to protect and interpret historic resources worthy of preservation. The Gardiner Jail is the first historic property in Gardiner to be nominated under this new paradigm.

Architectural and Engineering Significance

Similar to many small-town jails constructed in Montana's railroad communities during the initial two decades of the twentieth century, jails were often the essence of utility. They functioned merely to provide housing to local lawbreakers, usually on a temporary basis. In doing so, they generally operated in the most frugal means possible. Generally devoid of architectural flair, early jail buildings were Spartan, not only in decorative details and ornamentation, but also in interior comfort. The Gardiner Jail was no exception as running water and sewage systems never existed within the building and electrical service proved intermittent.

Outside of wood, the material most often utilized in the construction of the first-phase of jail building in small towns, brick, concrete, and stone often represent the chosen materials for a more permanent jail building. In addition to their obvious resistance to escape, these materials also provided a decided advantage to their repulsion of fire, so prevalent in early western frontier towns.

The walls of the Gardiner Jail also pay homage to a locally obtained material, with the sandstone likely derived from a newly opened quarry two miles from the town. In addition, an actual skilled stone masons constructed the building.

Pauly Jail Cells

Park County acquired all of their jail cells from the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company. According to the company history, P. J. Pauly, Sr. saw opportunity during the westward expansion in the mid-nineteenth century:

⁴² Richard Parks to Joan L. Brownell, email correspondence, March 30, 2015; Interview with Minnie Thorton with Gardiner School 2nd grade class by Yellowstone National Park (oral historian Charissa Reid), October 5, 2009, Yellowstone National Park Archives, www.montanamemories.org (accessed March 24, 2015); Joseph Gross, Interview with Susan Dailey, March 2, 2015, Gardiner, MT.

⁴³ Minutes, July 18, 1969, Book 10, p. 297; *Billings Gazette*, November 9, 1992.

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It was 1856, wilderness and wastelands were quickly becoming territories and states, and our judicial system was faced with the problem of how to house prisoners in those remote areas that were without proper detention facilities.⁴⁴

For many years, P. J. Pauly, a skilled blacksmith, repaired steamboats on the Mississippi River. As river travel decreased, he began to focus his attention on jails. He first created portable steel “cages” to be mounted on flatbed wagons for transport. In 1856, he established, with his brother John, the P. J. Pauly & Brother Company in St. Louis, Missouri and began to manufacture these small steel cages.

They soon expanded to construction of iron cells and changed their company name to The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company. The company became one of the most respected and prominent manufacturer of traditional jail and prison construction throughout the United States. The Pauly family retained ownership of the company into the 1960s. Today, through the efforts of the great-great-great grandsons of P. J. Pauly, the company once again is recognized as one of the most successful jail manufacturing companies in the United States.⁴⁵

The Gardiner Jail is a free-standing manufactured or prefabricated Pauly cell block, called by some as “jail by mail.” Edward Blackburn in his *Wanted: County Jails of Texas* explains that the “. . . jail cells were designed, constructed, and assembled at the plant, then disassembled and shipped to the new jail, where they were reassembled in place.”⁴⁶

After the jail cells reached its destination, the company assured the client that:

. . . construction of the cells not being complicated, it will be an easy matter for any blacksmith or mechanic to set them up without difficulty and at a small additional cost. Instructions for setting up will be furnished by us and we will also provide the tools required to put them together, the tools, of course, being returned to us when the work is completed.⁴⁷

P. J. Pauly developed numerous innovations pertaining to steel jail construction and obtained several patents for jail cell structural design. The functional sliding locking mechanism at the Gardiner Jail is a P. J. Pauly patented device (or variant thereof). This mechanism is designed where the levers on the cell doors are connected to a single sliding bar operated by a lever outside the jail cell block. The level locks or unlocks the cell doors.⁴⁸

The Pauly Jail Company dominated the market for jail equipment for many years and sold their manufactured cells all over the United States including Montana. In fact, the historic Montana State

⁴⁴ Pauly Jail Building Company, Inc., www.paulyjail.com (accessed February 12, 2015).

⁴⁵ Ibid; see also “Pauly Jail Building Company Celebrates 150 Year Anniversary,” *The Ironworker*, Vol. 106 (6), June/July 2006, www.ironworkers.org (accessed February 12, 2015); Candice Dyer, “First Families: Portable Wagon Jail,” *Correctional News*, April 2012, www.correctionalnews.com, (accessed April 7, 2015). A fire in the 1970s destroyed all of the Pauly Jail Building records.

⁴⁶ Edward A. Blackburn, *Wanted: County Jails of Texas*, Texas A&M University Press, 2005, pgs. 12-13, www.googlebooks.com, (accessed March 15, 2015).

⁴⁷ In 1895, the company provided this explanation in a bid to a prospective client, see Executive Documents Minnesota Vol. 3 *Minnesota Biennial Report Board of Corrections and Charities*, 1895, www.googlebooks.com, pages 657-658.

⁴⁸ United States Patent Office, Patent # 155,105, “Improvement In Bolts for Doors of Jail-Cells,” August 1, 1874, <http://pdfplw.uspto.gov>, (accessed March 17, 2015).

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Prison in Deer Lodge still retains a free-standing cell block of eight tiers having 25 cells each, with the original Pauly locking mechanism installed in 1912.⁴⁹

It appears that Park County negotiated solely with the Pauly Jail Company for its jail cells. The Park County Commissioners purchased their first jail from the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company for the county jail in Livingston soon after Park County was created in 1887. They purchased the Gardiner Jail cells in 1903, followed by additional jail cells in Livingston in 1907, Clyde Park in 1909, and Wilsall in 1910.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ "Montana State Prison," National Register of Historic Places nomination, Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana. The Gallatin County Museum also houses Pauly Jail cells. Several other Montana small rural jails are listed on the National Register but none with Pauly jail cells.

⁵⁰ Minutes, Book 1, p. 32, 1887; April 1907; Book 2, Page 629; 1909. The Clyde Park jail still stands and consists of two cells.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 45.031790 | Longitude: 110.70589691707036 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 12	Easting: 523167	Northing: 4986524
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lot 33, Block 12, Original Townsite of Gardiner, Section 23, T9S, R8E

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the footprint of the Gardiner Jail.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:

JoanL.Brownell

organization: _____

street & number: PO Box 600

city or town: Fishtail state: MT zip

code: _____

e-mail _____

telephone: _____

date: April 2015

Property Owner:

Name: Park County Montana

Street & number: 414 E. Callender Street

City or Town: Livingston, MT 59047-2746

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Please see Continuation Sheets

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

Please see Continuation Sheets

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Name of Property

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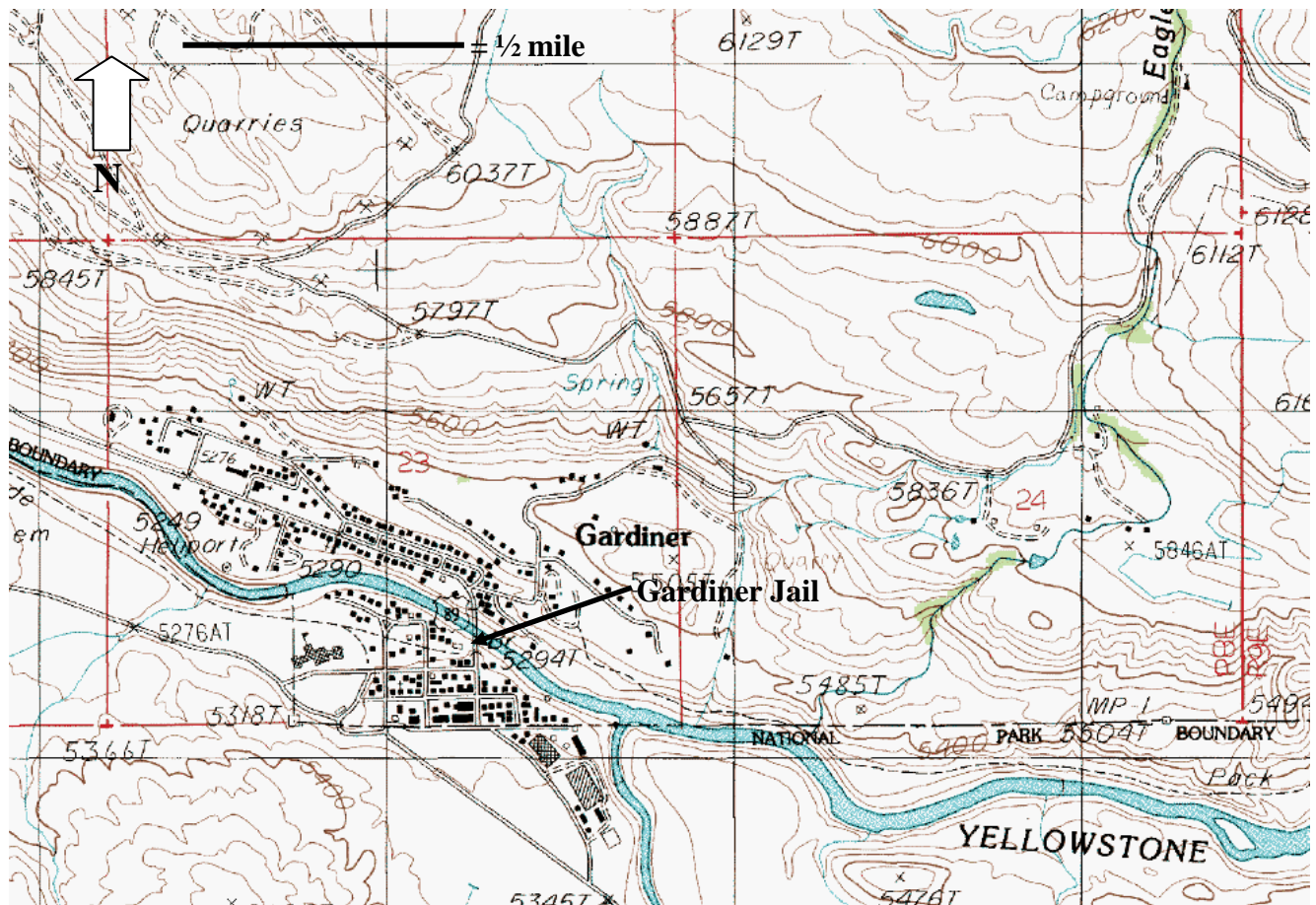
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation--Maps

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Location of the Gardiner Jail. Found on the Gardiner, Montana 7.5' topographic map (Provisional Edition, 1986).

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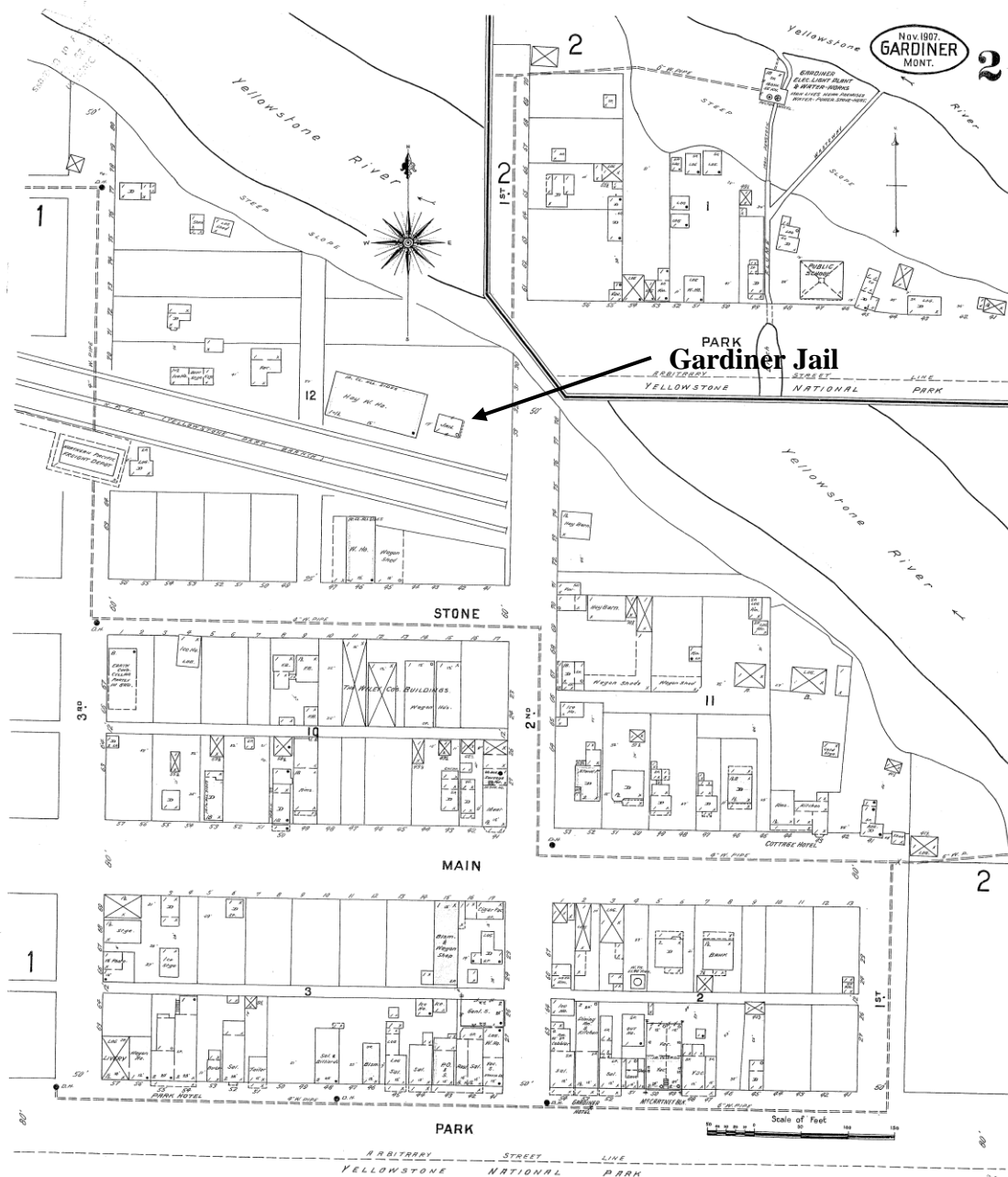
Name of Property

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation--MapsPage 26

1907 Sanborn Map showing location of the Gardiner Jail

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Gardiner Jail

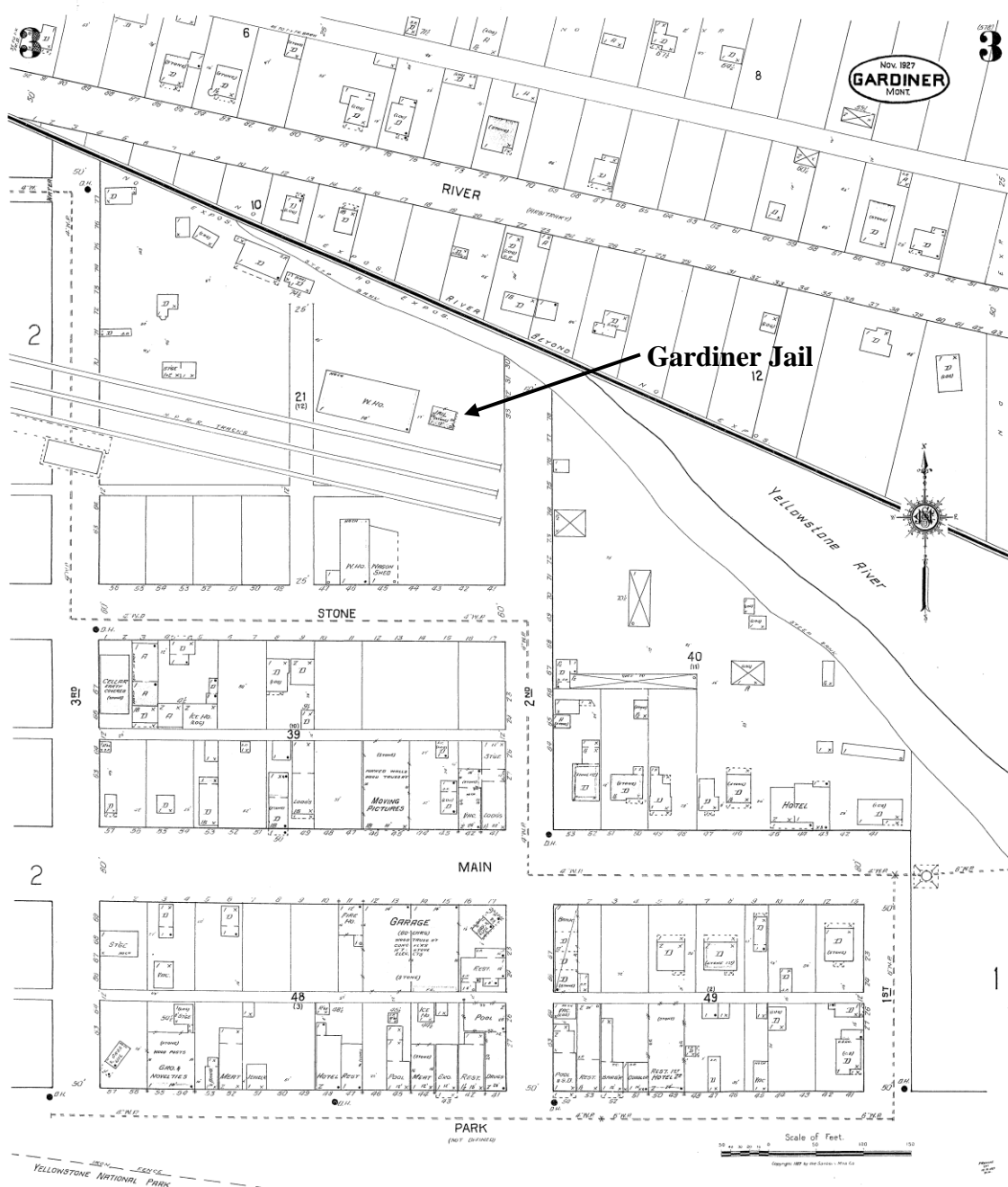
Name of Property

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County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation--MapsPage 27

1927 Sanborn Map showing location of the Gardiner Jail

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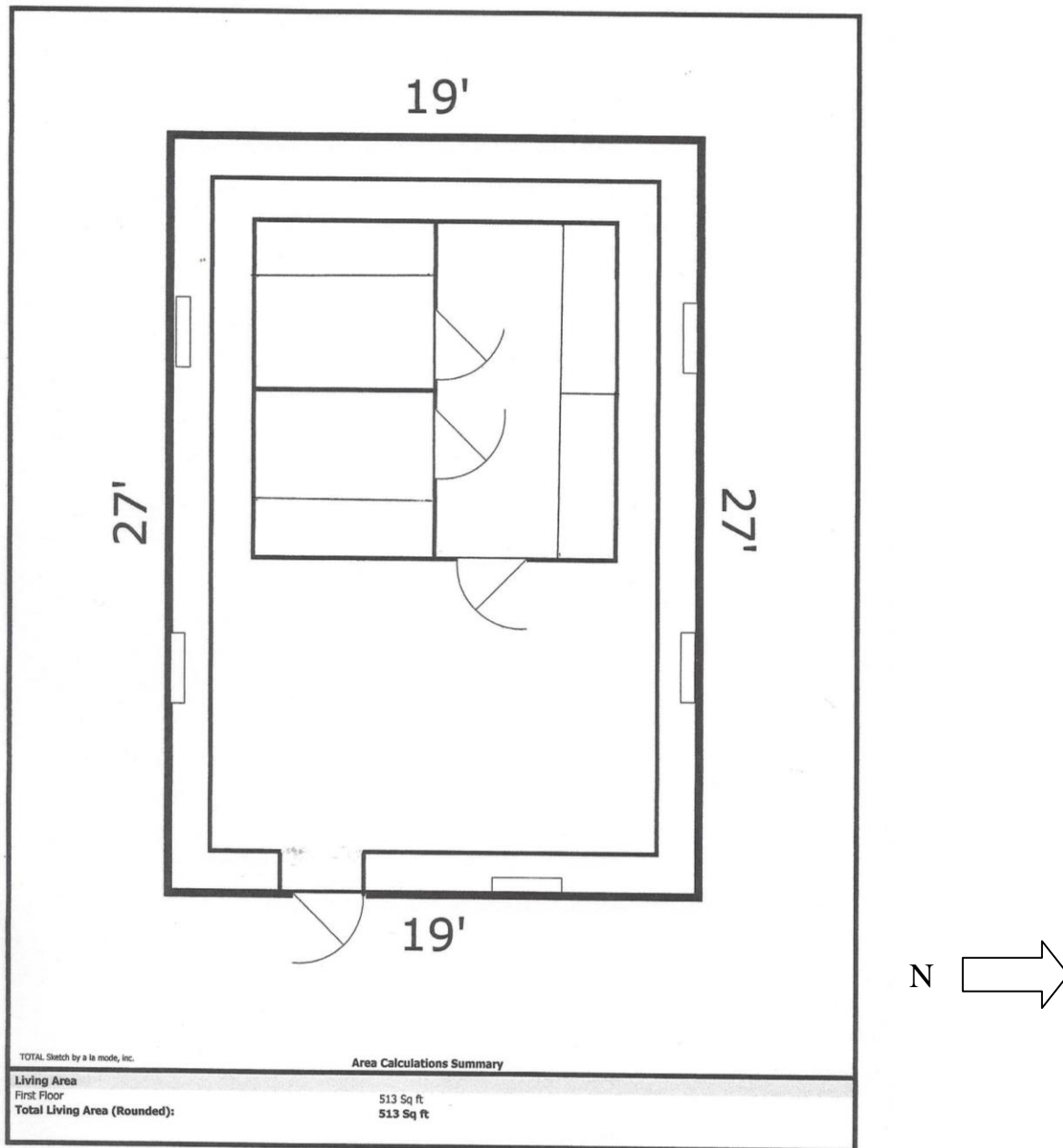
Name of Property

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Floorplan of Gardiner Jail

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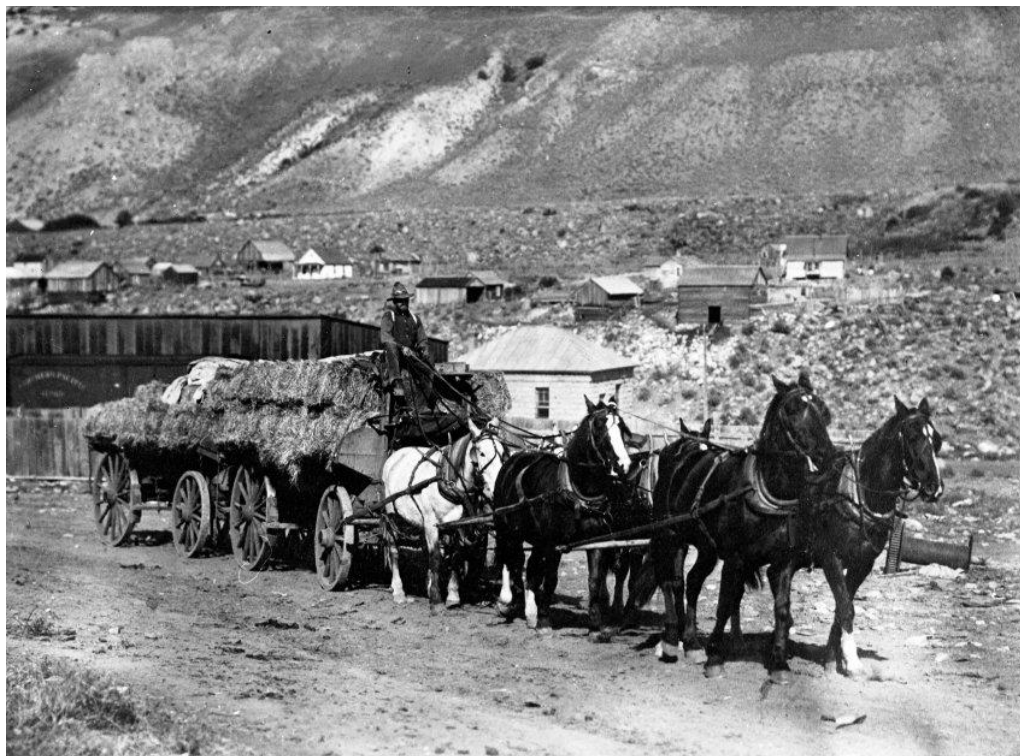
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Historic Photographs

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Historic Photographs



Name:

County and State

Photographers

Date of Photograph

Location of original negative/digital image

Description:

Gardiner Jail

Park County, Montana

Unknown

Circa 1903-1913

Yellowstone Gateway Museum

Gardiner Jail in background of freighting wagon
hauling hay (courtesy of Yellowstone Gateway
Museum)

United States Department of the Interior
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Name:

Gardiner Jail

County and State

Park County, Montana

Photographers

Unknown

Date of Photograph

Circa 1914-1930

Location of original negative/digital image

Gardiner Jail across Yellowstone River (1914-1930) (YELL 33327- Courtesy of Yellowstone National Park Archives)

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Name:

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Photographers

Date of Photograph

Location of original negative/digital image

Gardiner Jail

Park County, Montana

Unknown

circa 1914-1930

Gardiner Jail (left of swinging bridge with
freight tracks in front of jail) (YELL 37086-
Courtesy of Yellowstone National Park
Archives)

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Name:

County and State

Photographers

Date of Photograph

Location of original negative/digital image

Gardiner Jail

Park County, Montana

Unknown

circa 1914-1930

Gardiner Jail, looking east

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Name:

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Photographers

Unknown

Date of Photograph

1930

Location of original negative/digital image

Gardiner Jail partially visible behind US
Highway 89 Gardiner bridge (courtesy of
Yellowstone Gateway Museum)

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National Register Photographs

Name:	Gardiner Jail
County and State	Park County, Montana
Photographers (Modern Photos)	Joan L. Brownell and Mike Dailey
Date of Photograph	February 2015
Location of original negative/digital image	Montana State Historic Preservation Office. Helena, MT

Description and view of camera: East and South elevations, view to northwest
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0001

Description and view of camera: East elevation (façade), view to west
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0002

Description and view of camera: East and South elevation, view to northwest
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0003

Description and view of camera: North and West elevations, view to southeast
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0004

Description and view of camera: North elevation, view to south across Yellowstone River
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0005

Description and view of camera: North elevation, view to south
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0006

Description and view of camera: Interior, two-person cell, view to south
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0007

Description and view of camera: Interior, four-person cell, view to west
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0008

Description and view of camera: Interior door to two-person cell, view to southeast
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0009

Description and view of camera: Interior, locking mechanism for small cells, view to the south
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0010

Description and view of camera: Jail cell block (east façade), view to west
 Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0011

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: East and South elevations, view to northwest

Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0001

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: East elevation (façade), view to west
Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0002

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National Park Service

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Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: East and South elevation, view to northwest

Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0003

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: North and West elevations, view to southeast
Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0004

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: North elevation, view to south across Yellowstone River
Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: North elevation, view to south

Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0006

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: Interior, two-person cell, view to south

Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: Interior, four-person cell, view to west
Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0008

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: Interior door to two-person cell, view to southeast
Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0009

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: Interior, locking mechanism for small cells, view to the south
Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Gardiner Jail

Name of Property

Park County, MT

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register Photographs

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Description and view of camera: Jail cell block (east façade), view to west

Photograph: MT_ParkCounty_GardinerJail_0011